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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	Anand Kumar Sharma		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11009
Center	ORN	Date	3/11/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.

   भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans. Cave Architecture in India has ~~a~~ their roots in Mauryan era. Some of the naturally occuring caves occur in old times (Paleolithic era) in form of Bhimbetka caves. However, cave architecture originated in mauryan era, developed post in ~~ma~~ Post mauryan and has pan India presence.

Evolution in North India

Mauryan Period → Lomas Rishi caves on Barabar hills given by Ashoka to Ajeevika sect monks.

Design → made of Rocks

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nature → Mostly Viharas (place of residence).

Post mauryan → Most significant development took place in this era.

Design → - some made of rocks on cliffs
- worship places have idols
- form of temples.

nature - Chaitya - place of worship
Viharas - place of residence

wall paintings → ① life of Buddha
② Shaivism.
③ life style and culture of people there.

example → Karle chaitya
Nasik caves
Udaygiri, Khandaygiri
Ajanta Caves

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S. India →

Rashtrakutas → Elephanta caves
↳ Ellora caves.

Design + rock cut on hills.

nature < Chaityas
Viharas.

wall paintings - (1) Buddhism
(2) Jainism
(3) Hinduism = Kailash-Nath temple.

Pallavas → Rock cut temples
↳ Cave temples.

Gupta period → Most beautiful paintings seen at Bagh, Vidisha
eg- Rang Mahal.

Thus, Cave architecture has evolved a lot over the period of time in their design, nature, paintings.

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

Ans. Folk paintings depict a form of human life; their belief and their culture.
It helps us identify their lifestyle, their habits etc.

For example-

Jatara stories / Painting on steppes helped us about their beliefs, lifestyle

Bhimbetka Paintings → helped us about their dancing / hunting activities.

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Manjusha Paintings → about their belief of worshipping animals and snakes.

Kalamkari → about influence of Persian and Hindu religion of their life.

Madhubani → depicts the use of natural colours and their connect with the environment.

Pahari Paintings → helped us realize their respect for nature and natural beauty as part of their life.

Harappan → about their Gods, jewellery, dance, animal worship.

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Paintings from North east →
tells about their belief of animism, worshipping of sun, nature gods.

Pichawai → about worship of Lord Jagannath and their culture, habits and God.

Thus, paintings in a way help us identify the culture beliefs, practices of human evolution from harappan era to present era.

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.
"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. Partition of Bengal in 1905 was carried out to curb the tide of nationalism rising in Bengal. and not due to administrative convenience. This led to a massive response from Indian side which was not just expression of Bengali sub-nationalism and was base which led to development of Indias freedom struggle.

Initially, it was limited to Bengal region and was not spread to other parts of India. But later

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Bal Gangadhar Tilak and other planned to take it to National level. The response led to strengthening of freedom struggle in following ways -

(1) It was a first of kind mass movement and made people aware about mass movements

(2) It led to the development of idea of Swadeshi and boycott which had huge impact of Britishers and nationalistic feelings formation.

(3) It led to arousal of extremist group in Congress and use of extra-constitutional means for freedom

(4) It gave the idea of Swaraj as given by Congress in 1906 session

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(5) It promoted participation of women, students, peasants.

(6) It promoted Hindu-Muslim unity through Rakhi tieing done in movement.

(7) It united the nation against common enemy and helped India welded into a Nation

Thus, Swadeshi movement had a long lasting impact on Indian freedom struggle which led to uniting the nation and fear in mind of British as seen in annulment of partition in 1911. Even Gandhiji emphasised the role of swadeshi movement in his writings

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

Ans. British rule in India led to drain of wealth from India to England. The whole purpose was to subjugate the ~~Bad~~ Indian interest to British Interest. Many intellectual like R.C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji, Subramaniyam Iyer exposed the true nature and exploitation of British rule.

British rule had impact on all the aspects of society - on Agriculture → (1) It caused Commercialisation of agriculture.

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② Land revenue system caused exploitation of peasants and benefit of British

③ Due to commercialisation of agriculture, it caused famines in the country and huge poverty.

Industries → ① It led to deindustrialisation of local handicrafts and small industries

② Indian exports were banned in England but British imports were duty free in India causing harm to local industrialists.

Capitalists → All the investment in India were done by British capitalists and they were given high dividends.

eg → Railways construction were given 5% extra dividend.

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Resources → 1757-1813 → loot and money used to finance export of Britishers
1813-1947 → India supplier of raw material & market for British products.

Impact on Nationalism movement.

These interpretation led to the expose of true nature of British and helped in uniting the people all over the country and now even those who were supporting British fought against them. It led to lot of revolts → Indigo revolt; Peasants revolts farmers revolt. Hence, these interpretation laid the foundation of our freedom struggle.

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.
भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: Indian freedom struggle was a collective effort of people from different gender, religion, region. Though we recognise the role of women as in by Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, Suchetra Kriplani who fought within constitutional means but role of armed rebellion is less recognised who also played a significant role.

Indian women played a role through armed rebellion since ~~the~~ 1857 to 1947 in

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Various forms and regions:-

(1) Role in 1857 revolt -

(a) Rani Laxmibai fought in Jhansi against British

(b) Begum Hazrat Mahal fought against British in Lucknow.

(2) Chittogong armory raid →

(a) Kalpana Dutta -

(b) Preetilata Waddar played a role in Chittogong armory raid

(3) Bina Das shot governor on point blank during the Convocation ceremony.

(4) Preeti Usman was there in Kanpur Conspiracy case.

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(5) There were women who fought in the army, and guerilla warfare.

(6) Captain Laxmi Sehgal was there in INA.

Thus, women played as much role as men in armed struggle against British playing an equal role in the national freedom struggle.

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

Ans: The war of 1965 was an attack by Pakistan on India due to economic crisis on India and it thought that their leadership is weak. But the force was met with force and finally after international pressure there was ceasefire. Both the sides claim victory but there were no fruitful outcome as compared to 1962 and 1971 war.

Outcome and learning from 1962 war:- India lost to China

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③ It exposed our military weakness and true nature of friendship with China.

outcome and learning from 1971 war -

- India defeated Pakistani forces
- Bangladesh got liberation
- India settled its east front bringing peace.
- Shimla Pact brought line of control and peace at border.

However, 1965 war. there were no outcomes in form of border dispute, there were casualties on both sides and both claimed victory. India despite at upper hand succumbed to international pressure and finally left Lahore and as a result no peace for India. There was successful

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Infiltration led from Pakistan even after that. On the other hand, it certainly did show the military superiority of India and diplomatic win as Pakistan failed to internationalise the Kashmir issue. Thus, 1965 war was a mix bag of loss-victory for India.

The experience of 1965 war made India aware about the strength of its forces and weakness of ~~at~~ Pakistan. Also it realised need of foreign support as in 1965 US denied support ~~of~~ to India. So in order to counter that India beforehand signed peace and co-operation treaty with Russia to counter China and U.S. Thus, 1965 gave diplomatic and military experience for India.

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans. New farmers movements differ from old farmer's movements in their nature of struggle, cause, organisation and presence of the movement regionally.

New farmers movements

(1) fought against issues of price, MSP, irrigation, droughts etc.

(2) They are not supported by single party.

(3) They are generally supported by NGO's, civil society

(4) They have regional as well as global presence.

(5) It includes newer issues of environment

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damage etc.

In India, as the fight still is against exploitation of farmers as well as on the newer issues, so clear differentiation between old and new is difficult. But, however most of the movement are for MSP, irrigation, crop insurance etc, so to certain extent it can be said they are New Farmers' movements.

Problems by poor farmers, labourers

1. Lack of price support.
2. lack of credit support.
3. lack of skills and technology.
4. Climatic variations
5. lack of market support.
6. Role of middlemen / hoarders.

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Evaluation

Positives - (1) It has caused awareness and mechanisms like, MSP, Procurement from farmers.

(2) It has increased accountability on government and measures for their betterment & Irrigation Projects, Insurance schemes.

(3) Increased credit and technology to farmers - eg → NAM, Kisan credit card, Kisan Call Centre

(4) Increased environmental awareness eg → Urea coated with neem, micro irrigation

Negatives -

(1) Coverage is small.

(2) large and middle farmers are benefitted not small.

(3) Politicisation of issue rather than true reforms - vote Bank politics.

However, the movements are a step in right direction.

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.
यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Bismarck played a role in unification of Germany as Sardar Patel played an role in unifying India. They both faced different challenges, strategies and yet played a role memorable in History.

Bismarck →

Historical circumstances → (1) Italy had common, culture race and glography.

(2) Exploitation by Roman empire and later by Austria - France.

(3) No unity in country.

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Challenges → ① Internal challenges of Uniting the nation

② External resistance from Austria France. which was more as compared to Internal as Napolean, and common culture united them.

Strategy → Blood and Iron →

① Through Diplomacy → Austria
→ France
defeated

③ Through war → against Denmark. France, South German states.

Sardar Patel → Historical circumstance

① Single Nation but multiple states looking for separate country → no unity

② No common culture, race.

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Challenges → (1) Hostile Neighbour like China, Pakistan
(2) Partition aggravated the challenge
(3) Internal struggle and lack of uniting factor.

Strategies → "Carrot and stick"

(1) Giving concessions and benefit to certain states / princes + eg Privy purses autonomy.
(2) Direct military action to hostile states eg+ Hyderabad, Junagarh.
(3) No foreign support taken.

Thus both united their country through different means and strategies due to different circumstances

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Ans 9 Gorbachev era was marked by various reforms to overcome the crises occuring in the U.S.S.R :

Reason for reforms :-

① Economic slowdown and recession

② Quality of life was poor in U.S.S.R.

③ PSUs were failing and productivity decreasing

④ Inflation was rising

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Reforms

① Glasnost (openness) → In this he opened the U.S.S.R economy for private and foreign investment to boost it (towards capitalism)

② Preistroika (Socio-economic welfare reforms)

→ To enlance the life style and productivity of people he took these reforms.

Role of these reforms

U.S.S.R economy was struggling and people were suffering. In this light he took these steps which led to

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① Conservatives criticising him and Right wing criticising him for not doing enough → Political rift

② Failure of reforms to deliver on time → people were agitated. → social rift

③ Demands from states for independence

④ The Political rift deepened and finally Yelstin planned a coup leading to weakening of Soviet and disintegration of USSR.

Thus, these reforms were like the last nail in the coffin leading to breakup of U.S.S.R.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans:- French revolution in 1789 gave rise to principles of liberty, equality, fraternity and on the other hand Russian revolution gave rise to concept of communism. It is said French revolution had impact on European countries and Russian revolution all over the globe, but however deeper analysis says it is not true.

Impact of French revolution -

(1) In Europe it spread the ideas

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by liberty, fraternity, equality and Napoleon played a role

(2) Countries like Italy, Germany, Spain demanded such principles

(3) Revolution of 1830, 1848 gave rise to concept of rights of citizen

(8) Impact on Globe -

(1) The ideas of liberty equality fraternity are celebrated recognised all over the world →

eg + Indian constitution inspired from French

(2) Ideas of secularism, democracy, republic are respected and practised all over the world - even today - e Nepal, Africa etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact of Russia → Communism spreaded in Far east, Eastern europe, Africa.

- Indian freedom struggle inspired from Russian revolution

Hence, it might be wrong to say that only Russian revolution had global impact but French revolution ideas are globally accepted and practiced even today.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Ans 11. Gender equality refer to equal opportunity for all the gender in education, social & political aspects. India faces a huge gender gap in education as literacy rate for males - 80% and for females is - 65%. This gender gap is due to various reasons

(1) Infrastructure - lack of schools in nearby areas forces the girls to drop.

b) lack of toilets in schools for girls

c) Lack of proper schemes for girl education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social → (1) Patriarchal mindset
→ hence women education is ignored
(2) They are generally involved in care of their siblings
(3) Poverty forces them to not go to school.
(4) Early marriage and pregnancy
(5) Security reasons of harrasment and eve-teasing

Political → women education was not at focus of politicians

Cultural → women are supposed to take care of family and house hold not education

Hence there is a need to form policy to deal with it.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Provide infrastructure and toilets - eg Swacch Bharat Abhiyan
Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao.

(2) Social change and mindset change through awareness campaign - media, social media and civil society

(3) Provide scholarship for girls and encourage them through hostels, prizes.

(4) Dedicated funding through gender budgeting

(5) Highlight role of educated women and their success stories

(6) Open learning, Distance courses, online courses, Swayam, MOOC

(7) Evening schools for girls.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans: State action is essential to bring a change in social evils but however it is not the panacea for all problems. the efforts are needed at ~~the~~, all level.

→ State
Society
oppressed group
Individual level.

Manual scavenging as a social evil is outcome of social structure (caste) government failure and failure on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

part of group to assert their dignity, rights. The suppressed groups many a times despite of available options do not leave the profession or report about their humiliation and accept it as part of their life.

Hence, the need is to eradicate it by organised effort by everyone ~~and~~ through.

(1) Government → Strict implementation of manual scavenging laws → lack of implementation is one of the cause.

- Create awareness among society and group to realise their rights
- Provide rehabilitation and alternate

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employment opportunity

(2) Society → collective effort to recognise the dignity and give away practise of discrimination, untouchability. Here role of civil society is important

(3) Suppressed groups and individuals →
- Assert their rights and give away the profession
- No lackadaisical attitude.

(4) Role of Media & civil society → to create awareness.

Thus organised action only can eradicate this sin to provide holistic solution from legal to social change. An example of "Pala Jalao" movement by Dr Barely is a good example of such efforts.

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

Ans Migration refers to movement of people from one area to another. Rural-urban migration is the most common form of migration and there are several reasons for it.

Pull factors → Job opportunities, Better health, lifestyle

Push factors → Diseases, epidemic, Poor health, sanitation

Social factors → SC/ST migrate as their case gets masked and hence no discrimination. Easy to do job

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

which cannot be done in villages

(5) Migration due to marriages are also the reason.

Indian Slum → India has one of the largest slums in the world -

(1) Mumbai - Dharavi slum, Delhi Kolkata

(2) huge population density of area.

(3) Poor hygiene and sanitation

(4) lack of basic facilities - like water, electricity

(5) Nearby railway, dumpyard exposing them to eviction and diseases

(6) Poor air quality and life style

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strategies for transforming

1. Improve Basic facilities and Better identification of people.
2. waste management and sanitation of people.
3. Make use of PPP, civil societies to rehabilitate them in better places.
4. Providing them houses through schemes like "Housing for All-2022"
5. Providing employment and strengthening of rural infrastructure to decrease ~~to~~ migration
6. Better planning of urban areas
7. Awareness among slum people about hygiene, sanitation etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Ans. Flood plains are the areas of later stage of development of river or they are river forms in their mature stages. they are structure formed by deposition of material brought down by rivers in the plains which is soil, stones, weathered material.

For example, Ganga plains
Indus plains.

Significance (1) They are the areas of high productivity due to presence of fertile soil

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) They are fertile grounds for agricultural and allied activities production

(3) They provide livelihood and habitat to large population

For example: Flood plains are the areas of heavy population density in world.

Urban flooding are causes of worry due to the multiplier effect of damage and impact it causes. There have been recent rise in urban floods due to human activities, eg: Chennai flood.

→

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Rapid urbanisation which is unplanned

(2) Improper drainage and encroachment into ~~kaun~~ riverine areas.

(3) Global warming and industrialisation causing climate changes.

(4) Improper drainage and damage to ~~was~~ buffer zones eg→ Art of living event on Yamuna flood plains

(5) Concrete roads decreasing the time to absorb water by soil.

Thus, human activities has raised incidences of urban flooding.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Ans:- forest fires are very common in North eastern regions of our country and now they have increased in areas of Uttarakhand and Himachal due to various reasons ->

Northern east -> ~~Nath~~ - Mainly due to shifting cultivation
- Jhum
- due to human activities of tourism and people
- dry forest when no rainfall

Himachal / U.K + ① Tourist activities
② Dry summers causing high temp and hence forest fire

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ecological significance →

Positive → ① It causes damage to useless plants and weeds.

② It increase the manure to the soil.

③ It provides nutrient to soil and hence restore productivity

④ It provide land for habitation to people's animals.

Negative ① Causes pollution → air.

② Causes global warming and climate change.

③ Causes damage to ecological resources and plants.

④ Causes damage to habitat of animals and tribes living there.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

There is a need to form ~~leg~~ comprehensive policy involving stakeholders to deal with it →

1. Strict legal punishment for those involved in it
2. Awareness among tribes regarding harmful effects of forest fires
3. Sustainable agriculture techniques
4. Water sprinkling in areas of dry during hot summers
5. Hazard and vulnerability analyses of the areas.
6. Active support of tribals and civil society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

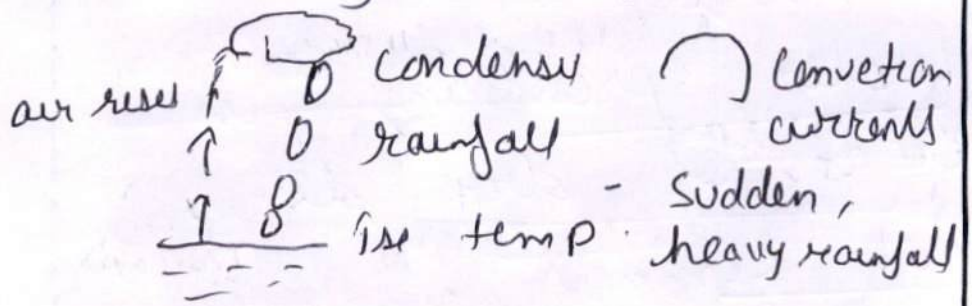
16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans- Rainfall / precipitation occurs when there is { saturation of atmosphere
Presence of condensation nuclei

Types of rainfall -

① Convectional rainfall → There is sudden rise of temperature, air evaporates and condense there causing rainfall



- Sudden, heavy rainfall

② Orographic rainfall → Due to presence of a barrier which stops it, ~~for~~ air rises and causes saturation, leading to

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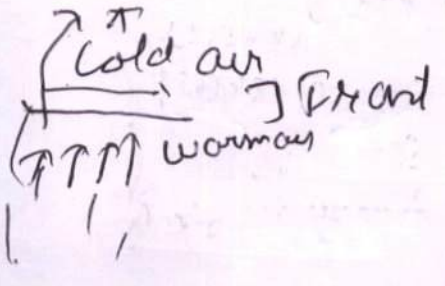
Rainfall
- gentle, gradual showers

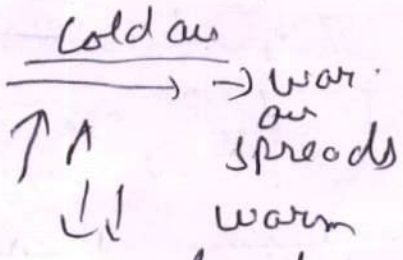
Orographic

(3) Frontal rainfall → It occurs due to presence of a front → cold and warm air together

Two types
- cold front
- warm front



cold front
(convectional type



warm front
(orographic type rainfall

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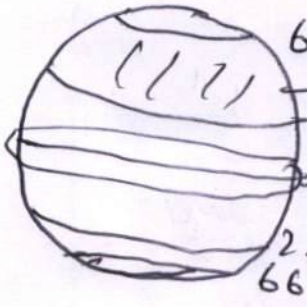
Distribution →

Convectional → equatorial / Tropical regions

Orographic → Mountain areas

Frontal → Temperate region

Tropic + EQ → heavy.

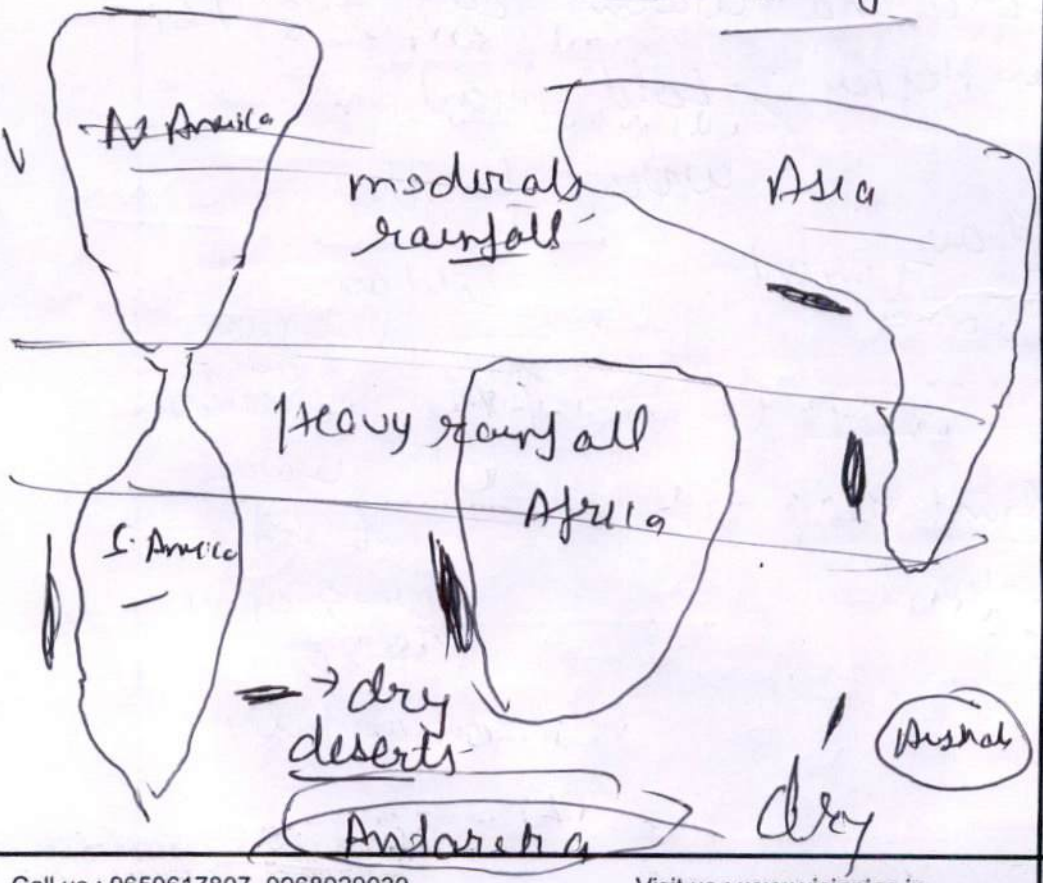


Frontal Temp → moderate

Convectional / Poles → dry

West coast → dry

Arctic → dry



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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.
देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- India has around 4% of water resources of the world which is sufficient to meet the requirements of Indian population but however they seem to be insufficient due to irrational and mismanagement of existing resources:-

① Inefficient water practices by families, households

② Water intensive agriculture practices → ~~surface~~ flooding irrigation, growth of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

water, intensive crops.

③ lack of water management technique or conservation efforts like Rain water harvesting, IW Management etc.

④ Use of water ~~for~~ in industries in indus criminate.

⑤ No river conservation technique or water conservation.

exa → Sugar industries uses water irrationally.

Impact

Short term

Social → ① Droughts, famine Poverty, crop failure

② Raised social tensions among communities

eg → Karnataka & T.N dispute.

③ Farmer suicides

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic → (1) Hunger rises
(2) decrease agriculture production
(3) Raised imports of cereals
→ hence economic burden.

long term Social → (1) Famine - death.
(2) Poverty, hunger, malnutrition
(3) water wars.

Economic → (1) Slowdown of economy
(2) failure of institution → NPA, etc.
(3) Increase Burden of agriculture - farmer, crops.
(4) drought, famine and death leading to increase expenditure on health.
(5) Increase CA deficit etc.

Thus, water deficit has deep socio-economic impacts.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans The major fishing zones of the world are found in areas where there is mixing of warm and cold currents.

① North Atlantic ocean → mixing of Gulf stream (warm) North atlantic ~~ocean~~ Drift (cold current)

② ~~N~~ Pacific ocean → Near Japan → due to mixing of Kuroshio (warm) and Oyashio current (cold).

③ ~~ed~~ west coast of Mexico and Peru → due to upwelling

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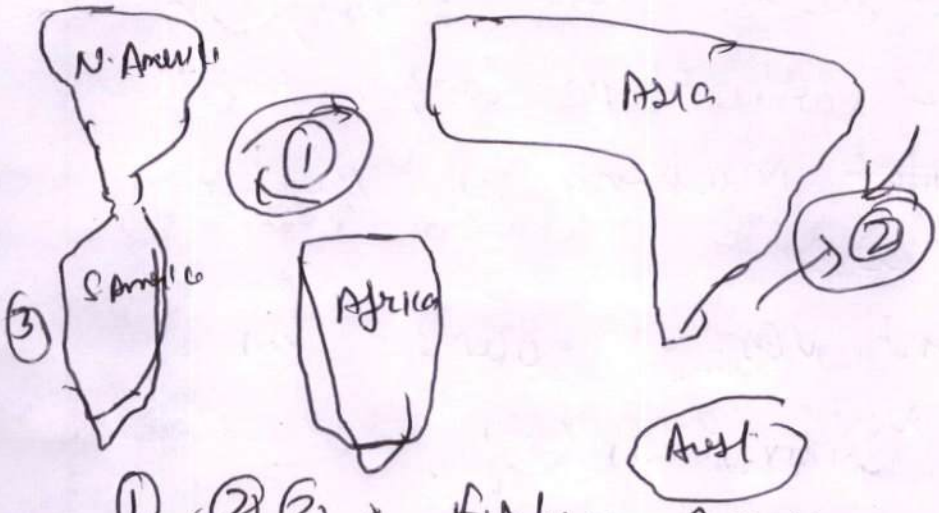

① ② ③ → Fishing zones.

India's deep sea fishing policy needs a fresh look as there has been problems of loss of resources and use of ~~no~~ damage to ecosystem due to use of old techniques. However introduction of new technology is posing a threat to livelihood of traditional farmers.

Recent recommendations by Meena Kumari Committee -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Issue licence for fishing in EEZ of ships larger than 15 m
(2) ~~safet~~ Making a Buffer area.
(3) Joint venture owned by Private companies to be allowed.

~~Here~~ However, this was opposed by fishermen due to their threat to their livelihood and lack of consultative mechanism of committee. There is a need to form a new policy to involve all stakeholders to balance the livelihoods of fisherman and sustainable development as enshrined in ~~SDGs~~. SDG's. "Blue revolution" is a positive step in this direction.

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19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans Deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for past few years as seen in delta ~~for~~ of Ganga to Brahmputra. There are several reasons for that-

(a) Natural reasons →

(1) Due to lack of water as less rainfall

(2) Due to melting of glacier due to global warming, so less water and hence less deposition

(3) Due to rising sea levels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Anthropogenic reasons

1. Due to rapid urbanisation and agricultural expansion leading to encroachment in course of river
2. Due to building of dams embankments in the course of river, irrigation → water is diverted.
3. Due to marine encroachment at the mouth.
4. Transport in waterways causing damage.
5. Rapid Industralisation and climate change → water diverted for use.
6. Tourism and change in course of rivers
7. Inefficient water use.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, there is a need to ~~sd~~ preserve our deltas and rivers through sustainable development and water efficient techniques like Rain water harvesting watershed management.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

Ans 20- Arabian Sea experiences fewer tropical cyclones due to various reasons →

(1) Bay of Bengal is a small closed water body encircled from three sides, so heating is more easier in the other

(2) hand Arabian is large and open body.

(2) there is relatively less mixing of water in Bay of Bengal from other water bodies as compared to Arabian Sea

(3) Bay of Bengal faces wind disturbances two times in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a year due to SW monsoon and NE monsoon.

Tropical cyclones does not occur during

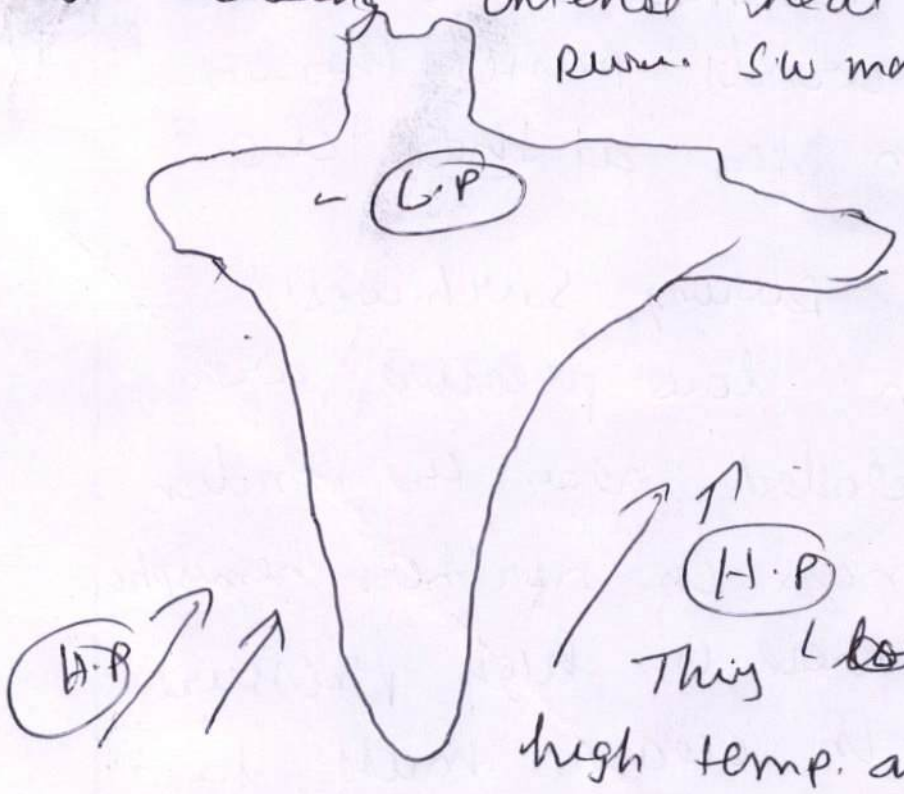
(4) Easterlies are passing through (North East monsoon) the Bay of Bengal with great intensity at that time causing E-W movement whereas no such winds passes through Arabian sea at that time.

During South west monsoon low pressure area is created near the Indian land mass in northern hemisphere and there is high pressure area in oceanic mass, so heating is less in ocean

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

surface causing temperature above the required for low pressure area to create cyclones. On the other hand during Oct-Nov pressure belts have moved from Northern hemisphere towards equator and ocean mass causing intense heat.

Resu. SW monsoon



This ~~low~~ high temp. and less heating.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 758)

Name of Candidate	ANAND KUMAR SHARMA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11009
Center	ORN	Date	10/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans1: Schedule V and Schedule VI of Constitution empowers Governor to play a key role in implementation of various laws to promote grassroot democracy and maintain the unique culture of the region by providing them autonomy.

Role of governor in schedule V areas

(1) Governor is empowered to decide which laws of state and central government will apply here.

(2) President seek recommendations

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of governor to declare area as schedule area.

Role of governor in Schedule VI -

(1) He forms the Autonomous District council and nominates 4 member there.

(2) He decides which law of union government shall apply in areas of Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram as well as of state Government and state laws in case of Assam.

(3) He decides jurisdiction of courts in that area.

(4) He can dissolve the council.

Thus, governor is the key to the area of Tribals and schedule areas

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Provisions of Schedule V and schedule VI has shown mixed responses-

Success

① They have promoted grass root democracy.

② They have asserted autonomy of the tribal people maintaing their identity

③ Bodo council, Hill Areas have been able to raise finances.

Failure

① Lack of participatory character

② Lack of finances and devolution of power.

③ Political interference and misuse of power.

④ The failure of provisions can be seen in recent demands of Bodoland, and autonomy by Hill councils.

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2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों से घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans2 Constitution provides for bicameral legislature to provide representation to states in federal state. However, in recent times due to frequent logjam of various bills such as Land acquisition bill, GST bill has raised a question over the powers provided to Rajya Sabha.

Rajya Sabha was constituted for these reasons

(1) To prevent hasty passage of legislation

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② To prevent tyranny of government.
③ To provide representation to states.
④ To provide representation to experts, eminent personalities.

Hence, looking at their role provided to Rajya Sabha it has played a significant role by checking hasty passage of legislation, providing voice to states - as in GST bill, or in case of land acquisition bill which was against public sentiments and providing representation to eminent personalities.

However, in recent time to most of the bill stopped by opposition in Rajya Sabha

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has caused parliamentary paralysis, bad impact on economy and lack of faith of people in Parliament has raised question to relook powers and prevent government from tyranny of unelected.

However, Rajya Sabha has played a key role in acting as "second chamber" and instead of relooking the powers, there is need to build consensus, debates and form guidelines for effective functioning of Rajya Sabha so as to enable it as instrument of development and maintaining checks and balance on government.

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3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. Constitution provides for disqualification of a candidate on grounds of holding office of profit under article 102 & 103. However, the term "office of profit is not defined anywhere and has been left on Parliament to decide & prescribe office of profit on individual offices. Due to ~~this~~ this lack of clarity and discretion the provisions have been violated many times in past.

Since, it is left on the discretion of Parliament and

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legislature, they have enacted various laws to ~~Exclud~~ exclude various offices from the provision of office of profit and hence adhering to it in letter.

But in spirit it has been violated in many cases such as National Advisory Council cases, cases of MP. Jaya Prada and recent issue of Parliamentary Secretaryes in delhi which have violated the provision on ground of conflict of interest and office of interest

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The open court in its various judgements have cancelled the post of Parliamentary Secretary in various states and defined office of Profit :-

(i) Receiving renumeration from government
(ii) Government appoints them.
(iii) Government has power to dismiss
(iv) Functions of the office

Thus, there is a need to come up with comprehensive guidelines with regards to office of profit to upheld the true spirit of constitution.

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4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. The recent proposal by our Prime minister has raised the voices for holding simultaneous elections for state and Parliament which used to happen until 4th Lok Sabha in 1967.

Reasons for simultaneous elections

① Frequent elections incure massive expenditure

② The whole administrative machinery is involved in election leading to halt in functioning of government.

③ Due to announcement of

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model code of conduct, development schemes cannot be announced and thus halts the development.

Argument against simultaneous elections

1. There will be need to dissolve the state assemblies which is against idea of federalism and co-operative federalism.
2. Elections are lifeline of democracy and money expenditure cannot be give a reason to curtail civil liberties.
3. Frequent elections sets accountability on political leaders.
4. MCC applies for only that state and not all states and routine development activities

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are not halted.

(5) Mixing up of local and national issues

(6) Lack of infrastructure to hold simultaneous elections

Thus, simultaneous elections are desirable but not a feasible option and government shall look for-

(1) Reducing time of election period

(2) Reduce expenditure and corporate funding

(3) Imposing Model code of conduct from day of notification and note from announcement date

(4) Reducing black money involved in elections to ensure free and fair elections as enshrined in Part XV

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5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans The right to live with dignity under Article 21 provided under constitution has raised another question "whether it includes right to ~~be~~ die with dignity or not??. There have been arguements for both the side-!

Arguement for right to die

① It is a constitutional right under Article 21.

② It reduces the pain and misery of the individual.

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(3) ~~(d)~~

Arguements against Right to die

(1) It leads to permanent suspension of other rights.

(2) Life of a person belongs not only to individual but family and others as well.

(3) A person may not be in state of mind to decide the pros and cons.

Judicial pronouncements

S.C in P Ratinam Case accepted right to die with dignity

- Later in Gian Kaur - S.C denied the right to die with dignity as a right in conjunction with right to live

- In 2011, S.C in Aruna Shaunbag case granted passive euthanasia

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on case to case basis.

Medical treatment of terminally ill Patients Bill, legalises Passive Euthanasia: Issues involved are-:

Arguements for euthanasia

1. In consonance with Article 21.
2. Reduces pain and misery
3. Promotes organ donation
4. Right to refuse treatment is fundamental right.

Argument against euthanasia

1. Leads to permanent suspension of rights
2. Malafide intention
3. Commercialisation of healthcare.
4. Palliative healthcare will be ignored
5. Life does not belong to him/her only.

Thus, the bill is a progressive one with best international practices as in U.K, U.S, which allows Passive euthanasia.

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6. Inspite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

Ans: MPLADS scheme was started in 90's to provide the liberty and leverage to MP's to look and enable welfare function where he/she feels is necessary. However, due to lack of clear guidelines and small amount it has been criticised in not been able to bring significant outcomes.

MP LAD schemes have advantage and disadvantages -:

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Advantages :- (1) Provide liberty to MP to act & decide the priority areas

(2) It prevents the time and process of red tapism for some very important and emergency work.

(3) Improves connect with the voters and MP's.

challenges / flaws

(1) Amount is small - 5 crore / year and area is very big of constituency

(2) Lack of clear guidelines of usage of fund.

(3) Biasness by M.P in usage of fund.

(4) Many times fund is not used for purpose

(5) Corruption in usage of money.

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Reforms ① form objective guidelines for the use.
② Proper auditing of the funds and outcome surveys.
③ Increasing the amount to be spent.
④ Use of ICT and awareness of public about the same.

73 & 74th Amendment act provides for local governance and hence deal with local issues. MPLAD scheme shall not be discontinued in the wake of 73 and 74th act as local bodies are short of funds as well as MPLAD scheme provides money faster for emergency needs. The better way is to link the both for greater welfare of the society.

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7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ़ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans National court of Appeal provides for a court to deal with appeals from High courts and tribunals to relieve the Supreme court from burden and use it as interpreter of constitution.

There have been many debates regarding National court of appeal -:

① Presently supreme court has case pendency of about 60,000 cases. NCA will de burden the Supreme Court.

② Due to numerous appeals the

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role of Supreme Court as interpreter of Constitution has declines - only 1-1 of appeals related to Constitutional provisions.

(3) Due to one single seat in Delhi of Supreme Court, justice for people in various parts like South, NEast has become far and expensive.

Supreme Court's stand

Earlier SC recommended NCA but various CJI has been reluctant to establish National court of appeal.

Union Government's stand

Union government in recent

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petition filed rejected the idea of NCA citing constitutional provisions of seat of S.C. in Delhi.

However, even constitution allows for seat of S.C to be formed anywhere, if needed. The time is ripe to establish regional benches ~~and~~ of supreme court along with two divisions - one for constitutional cases and other for appeals to ensure speedy, inexpensive justice delivery as enshrined in our DPSP.

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8. In light of frequent droughts experienced in the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 8. India is the largest consumer of groundwater and net exporter of water. Inefficient use of water has caused serious problems in the country which is evident by frequent droughts in states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and so on.

The proposed National water framework bill has provisions like :-

① water ~~has~~ as right :- Right to water as legal right.

② Grading Pricing System for

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use of water – more use pay more.

③ Standards for industrial units to band with and penalty for inefficient use.

④ Rejuvenation of ~~water~~ rivers and water efficient practices to ensure → Nirmal Dhara
Aviral Dhara
Swacch Kinara

Thus, this bill aims to manage and conserve water along with minimum water for everyone and will help in efficient management of water.

Inter-state water disputes nowdays have serious problems with recent clashes between

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Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over Cauvery going violent, between Punjab and Haryana over Sutlej - Yamuna link, raises a need for effective institutional mechanism to deal with it. The Bill proposes -

1. Institutional mechanism to address the issue
2. Upper riparian states will not hold water as no-one "owns the river"
3. Water to be stopped only in public interest
4. Rejuvenation and conservation of rivers

Thus, the bill is a progressive step in this direction and further needs continuous dialogue between states to reach consensus.

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9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्राय: कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. Transparency is sine-qua-non for good governance. Right to information act made a paradigm shift in governance from secrecy to transparency. Transparency is certainly an essential component of governance which empowers citizens, makes democracy participatory and improves the governance.

However, there are other aspects as well to improve governance and make it good that is - accountability, consensus oriented, responsive

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Participatory, effectiveness and efficiency, inclusiveness and equitability, effective grievance redressal system and use of modern technology which are needed to improve governance.

The issues with the act are -

Structural

① It's conflict with official secrets act -
② Non inclusion of Political parties and judiciary in it.
③ Non inclusion of NGO, private players.

Procedural

① Cumbersome procedure of fees.
② Several offices of various departments making it difficult

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to understand.

③ Lack of effective grievance redressal mechanism

Logistical

① Delay in appointment of Chief Information and other Commissioners

② population overload

③ lack finances and infrastructure bottle necks

④ Lack of adequate staff

⑤ Useless RTI increasing burden.

RTI Act is a key step for good governance and hence government shall takes steps such as clear guidelines for use of RTI, inclusion of Parties, Pvt players adequate funding and infrastructure along with grievance redressal and citizen awareness to make this tool effective.

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10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

Ans "Education of youth forms the bedrock of enlightened society"

In 2002, 86th Amendment provided Right to education as fundamental right of children from 6-14 years of age under Article 21 A. However, this has been facing criticism on various fronts due to several reasons:

① It provides for right to schooling but not right to quality education → Recent ASER report shows 52% of

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Class ~~[illegible]~~ VIII students failed to read class V books.

(2) Poor teacher to pupil ratio
(3) Lack of schools in nearby vicinity.
(4) Failure to include poor students in private schools as provided by the Act.
(5) Lack of computer education
(6) Infrastructure and funding delay.

Thus, RTE is good in spirit but there is need to ensure quality education by adequate funding through CSR, public private partnership to ensure the fundamental right.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Privatising education has its own pros and cons:

Pros

(1) It will ensure equality education

(2) It will improve standards management practices.

(3) It will help in computer education.

Cons.

(1) It might affect affordability of education

(2) It will increase inequalities

(3) malpractices by private partners

There is a need to evolve a mix model with public funding and private management to ensure equality and quality as enshrined in Article 21A

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans 11.

"A country's progress is measured by how well it is able to take care of 'it's most vulnerable sections'"

- Mahatma Gandhi

In India almost 20% of people faces some form of mental diseases. However, social stigma associated with them exposes them to the discrimination. Thus, the mental care bill deals with this issue -

(1) Right to treatment of disease

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Right to rehabilitation and social care.

(3) Right to being protected from discrimination

(4) Right to dignified life.

(5) Right to accessible healthcare.

(6) Right to equality

There are certain challenges with relation to this :-

(1) Lack of proper infrastructural facilities in health care.

(2) Poor healthcare facilities

(3) Social stigma associated with the disease making people avoid the disease and coming

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

for treatment.

(4) Lack of awareness and social acceptance.

(5) Lack of funding for the project.

However, with strong commitment, dedication and sustained efforts we will be able to achieve our goal and provide equality to all as granted under Article 14.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that d rect election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working cf urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

Ans India has around 31% urban population and contributes to 2/3rd of GDP and this population is going to be 50% by 2030. urban cities faces many problems like poor sewage, drainage, traffic and slum problems due to lack of accountable political leadership.

There has been a voice raised regarding direct election of mayor on lines of London to solve this problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages

① Mayor will be held accountable directly

② It will provide stability to the system and better implementation

③ Direct election will increase public awareness.

Disadvantages | Challenges

① ULB as a state subject and status quo is biggest challenge

② Lack of devolution of power by states

③ If Mayor and Council members from different parties will cause a deadlock.

④ Several states like Jharkhand, Rajasthan has given up this practice due to implementation issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, it is better to work with present system and work on reforms like -

1. Devolution of powers under article 243 W.
2. Devolution of funds, functionaries and functions
3. Giving them Land tax, profession tax.
4. Announcing municipal bonds.
5. Providing them with staff.
6. Auditing of accounts of municipalities
7. Use of IST to decrease corruption
8. Effective grievance redressal.
9. use of PPP model and civil society for effective functioning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

Ans: Economic backwordness can be dealt and removed by education, hard work and labour but social discrimination or backwardness cannot be eliminated as it required social revolution, change of mindset and maturity of people, awakening of masses to accept the change.

Dalit capitalism deals with economic empowerment of scaste to overcome the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

social backwardness. It deals with entrepreneurship and innovation among this community. However, they faces certain challenges -

1. Lack of proper funding
2. Low education level and self confidence among the community
3. low level of social acceptance due to caste discrimination
4. Caste bias in funding by money lenders.
5. Poverty and high interest rates of loan.
6. Lack of asset to act as guarantee

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, government has taken various steps to deal with this

(1) Stand up India Scheme → for funding to SC entrepreneurs

(2) SMILE scheme of SIDBI
(SFURTI

(3) MUDRA Bank → which has special focus on S.C. entrepreneurs.

(4) Priority sector lending of Banks for vulnerable and weak sections.

There is lot more to go with economic support followed by social awakening that empower the Dalits and give them equal rights (Article 14

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

Ans/14. South Asia, with around more than 60% of population and high unemployment and poverty added by porous border and security staff deficiency form the ~~bac~~ hub of global human trafficking.

Human trafficking in India is due to-

(1) High poverty, population and unemployment makes them vulnerable as they go in search of jobs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Porous borders with Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan

(3) lack of education and awareness of rights exposes them to fear

(4) Overburdened police and intelligence Staff.

(5) High organised crime

Human trafficking Bill seeks to address this issue by :-

(1) Strong legal framework and strict punishment.

(2) Institutional mechanism to address this issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Capacity building of police staff.

(4) Recognising the rights of the trafficking victims.

(5) Regional co-operation with members to address the issue.

Hence, the bill is a progressive step to address this cause of human trafficking

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

Ans15 India is land of 125 million people but still the number of medals we get in olympics are less. Though it has been increasing and performance is increasing but still a lot of deficiencies are there -

① Lack of infrastructure and training facilities → quality institutes at district and state level very low.

② Lack of Coaching and training staff → we generally hire from foreign nations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Lack of funding

④ Political interference & most of high post are occupied by relatives of politicians

⑤ Massive corruption

⑥ lack of transparency in selection process & biasness in selection

⑦ Lack of public support & only few games like cricket, football gets public support.

There is a need to form a comprehensive policy with all stakeholders and private partnerships to -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Use of natural features - For example New zealand has river resources so good in water sports so Kerela for martial arts, Harayana for boxing clusters can be developed.

(2) Proper infrastructure and training facilities at school, district and state level.

(3) Long term vision plan as declared by P.M is a good step.

(4) Setting accountability and transparency.

(5) Proper funding by using CSR and events like IPL, ISL, Kabaddi league.

(6) generating public awareness and interest.

(7) Decrease political interference and use of experts be encouraged.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans India - GCC shares a strategic relationship and have long relations with strong bonding India looks towards GCC for oil and gas ie energy security and GCC looks towards India as potential market being the largest emerging economy.

However recently signed "Manama Declaration" made a significant shift in India - GCC relations in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

moving from economic ties to strategic partners. They have common interest and individual interest.

Convergence - ① terrorism
② climate change
③ drug trafficking

India's Interest -

It is part of India's "Look west" policy to provide stability to this area as it ~~provide~~ is essential for India's development

Energy security → oil supplier (largest)

Diaspora → large number of Indian diaspora from Kerala and remittances by them along with their security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Multilateral Institution → Support for India in UNSC, WTO.

Trade → Forms a significant trade partner.

Religional → India is home to 2nd largest muslims in world.

GCC Interest → ① Due to declining oil prices, India as key for market.
② Expanding market base and trade.

Thus, GCC and India has lot more to share than economic interest. They shall engage more for mutal benefit and socio-economic development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

Ans U.N and WTO are facing logjams due to lack of ability to arrive at consensus and lack of democratic nature in U.N with dominancy of ~~US~~ P5. the recent examples of lack of consensus on comprehensive convention on Terrorism and WTO subsidies and special safeguard mechanism are prove of the failure of these institutions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages of multilateral institutions

① It provides wider scope and outreach.

② It helps in easier solution of conflicts

③ Certain issues such as terrorism, climate change needs global co-operation

④ Provides voice and concern of everyone.

Advantages of Bilateral / regional

① Greater synergy and cooperation as interests are common

② less conflicts and better results.

③ Reduce dependence on multilateral institutions in this multipolar world.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, both the agreements have their pros and cons. India shall look for regional / bilateral agreements as well as engage with multilateral institutions and push for reforms in them to make them more effective. Signing of Paris Climate Change is a progressive step is a good step in this direction. Thus, both institutions are needed to have - "Sarvah Bhavantu Sukinah", i.e. happiness for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Ans India has a tremendous record of non proliferation and following NPT and NSG guidelines despite not being the member of any of them. India's recent entry into MTCR regime is a proof of his effort and consolidated by NSG waiver in 2008.

However, India faces certain challenges in relation to its entry into and with export regimes :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Non signatory to NPT is a major roadblock in relations with Japan, Australia and recent denial of entry into NSG is a proof of this fact.

② Opposition by China

③ Opposition by Pakistan

④ Uncertainty over use with Pakistan

⑤ Uncertainty in domestic laws & policies as seen with Nuclear Civil liability Act.

However, despite of challenges recent signing of IAEA Convention of supplementary Compensation and MTCR entry are step in right direction.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's entry into export control regime has several advantage -

① It will widen India's nuclear capability and availability of material and technology

② It will help in meeting 40% target renewable energy of our INDC.

③ It will promote investments in India's nuclear sector.

④ It will help India commercially nuclear energy.

⑤ It bring certainty and legal backing to nuclear exchange with countries.

⑥ It will provide backing to nuclear waiver of 2008.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans. SAARC was formed in 1986 to promote regional co-operation and development of region in South Asia. SAARC has formed a Key component of India's "Neighbourhood First" policy and India has used it as a platform for discussion, dialogue and regional development. However, due to various deficiencies and reasons it has failed to give results.

SAARC has shown some results in the form of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① Regional co-operation in trade.
② SAARC food Bank
③ SAWEN.
④ SAARC satellite.

However, it has failed to prove results as

1-) failure to curb terrorism due to Pakistan
2) inability to form free trade agreement.
(3) Lack of trust and confidence building among members.
(4) Trade and export-import in the region is very low
(5) Lack of connectivity.
⑥ Inability to check human trafficking, drug trafficking.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has options

(1) BIMSTEC → Absence of Pakistan is an advantage but lack of confidence among member and infrastructure delays.

(2) Mekong Ganga → No Pakistan but similar issues like of BIMSTEC

(3) Sub South Asia regional cooperation → Need to strengthen as trust is good among members.

(4) Re-invent and relook SAARC → It will need strong commitment and dedicated efforts by all the members but role of Pakistan is dubious

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इसकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans Indian diaspora Constitutes to about 16 million which is 2nd largest and India became the highest remittance receiving country in 2015. These two facts strengthen the proposition of emerging and prospering Indian diaspora.

The importance of Indian diaspora was realised later but now the bond has been strengthened as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the engagement went from emerging to the active role in development of India as -

1. Formation of separate ministry of overseas Indian affairs - (Now merged in "
2. "Pravasi Bhartiya Divas"
3. Merger of PIO and OCI.
4. relaxing rules in NPS, etc.
5. Voting rights for NRI.
6. Engagement with diaspora by our PM.
7. Rescue missions for our citizens in middle East, Libya etc.

The government of India has taken various measures such as

1. Separate division for overseas Indian affairs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Awards & scholarships like Pravasi Bhartiya Samman, Know India, Study India Programme.

(3) Easy rules & migration in form of e-migrate.

(4) International Community welfare fund.

(5) merger of PIO with OCI.

Challenges:-

(1) Huge number of diaspora spread across the world.

(2) A significant portion is in instable areas of middle East posing security threat to them.

(3) many of them don't have documents especially in Arab countries

(4) Thus, diaspora plays a significant role in development and hence govt shall engage with them.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 759)

Name of Candidate	ANAND KUMAR SHARMA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11009
Center	ORN	Date	21/10/16

INDEX TABLE

Q.-No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
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5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. India has the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio among countries with a similar per capita income on a purchasing power parity basis. Explain the reasons for the low tax-to-GDP ratio in India. What measures can be taken to correct this situation?

   भारत का कर-GDP अनुपात वस्तुतः क्रय-शक्ति समता के आधार पर भारत जैसे प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले देशों के बीच न्यूनतम है। भारत में न्यून कर-GDP अनुपात के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस स्थिति को सही करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Ans India has the lowest tax to GDP ratio of 16-1 which far less among the OECD and BRICS countries due to complex tax structure, low government spending and low tax base. The reasons for low-tax-to GDP ratio are-

(1) Low tax base of 4-1 as compared to desired 23-1.

(2) low spending expenditure by government on services - as tax collection is a contract between government and citizens.

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So if government fails to deliver, citizens also shy from their responsibility

③ Highly complex tax laws leaving loopholes and disincentives for citizens

④ High and regressive tax rates.

⑤ India's largest section of labour is in unorganised sector (92%).

⑥ Poor implementation of deterrence laws.

⑦ Huge amount of corruption and black money.

Thus, there is a strong imperative for the government to widen the tax base and

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improve collection by comprehensive and holistic measures:-

1. Government shall increase spending on essential services to motivate citizens to pay tax.
2. Reduce corruption and black money.
3. Simplify the tax laws, procedures and plug the loopholes eg:- Saral form.
4. Strong legal framework and capacity building of officials
5. Implement Direct Tax code and GST.
6. Reduce and rationalise the overall burden of subsidies
7. Property tax shall be imposed
8. Incentivise people for paying tax & motivation through leaders and celebrities.
9. Implement Tax Admin Reform guidelines

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2. In spite of various initiatives, the condition of the power sector still remains one of the core challenges for India. Comment.
विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, विद्युत क्षेत्रक की स्थिति भारत के लिए अभी भी एक प्रमुख चुनौती बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans: Power sector of India is duddling with various challenges ~~despite~~ like mismatch of supply demand, AT&C losses and others despite of various reforms taken by government to overcome this. India to grow at a rate of 8% will need 8,00,000 MW of energy by 2030 and present capacity is of 2,00,000 MW. Thus, the sector posses a great challenge to the successive governments.

challenges / problems of power sector

(1) mismatch of demand and supply → (1) Due to inefficient use of coal reserves
(2) monopoly of coal India

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(8) lack of FDI and private investment

(2) Complex power tariffs ⇒
(a) Power tarriffs are complex
(b) They are many times less than average cost of supply
(c) High rates for industrial sector.
(d) Impedents in one Power market.

(3) High ATSC losses - 25%.
(4) Excessive dependence on Thermal energy. (60%)
(5) financial Distress of Discoms
(6) Lack of awareness and R&D.

Steps taken till now - (1) UDAY scheme
(2) open access Scheme.
(3) captive mining
(4) E-auctioning of coal block.
(5) Renewable energy targets of 175 GW
(6) IPDS and Deen Dayal upadhyay Gramin Vidutyi Karan Yojana.

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Reasons for failure

1. Focus on augmenting generation capacity
2. weak focus on distribution link that is Discoms sector
3. lack of will from states
4. less focus on renewable energy.

However, steps like UDAY, JN Solar mission, DRen Dayal upadhyay Scheme are in right direction and government shall focus on renewable energy, nuclear energy, reducing ATS & C losses by underground cabling, Smart grid along with co-operation of states and awareness among citizens to meet goal of "Powering India".

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3. Examine the reasons for poor performance of public sector banks in India. Give an account of the steps taken by the government and RBI to improve their performance. Also analyse whether the risks arising from the consolidation of the Indian banking sector outweigh the potential longer-term benefits.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के बैंकों के दयनीय प्रदर्शन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। सरकार और RBI द्वारा इनके प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक के समेकन से उत्पन्न जोखिम दीर्घावधि में प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों पर भारी पड़ेंगे?

Ans: Public sector banks are facing problem of "double financial repression" and poor performance due to several reasons:-

Internal reasons

1. huge amount of NPA.
2. statutory liquidity requirement and PSL norms very high
3. lack of competition and low penetration of private banks
4. lack of skills and adhering to Basel norms.

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External reasons

(1) Poor savings of citizens due to high inflation
(2) Global recession.
(3) Economic slowdown → Agricultural slowdown, etc.

Steps taken by government

(1) Indra Dhanush plan → to reform recapitalise the banks the 'Banks
(2) 5:25, SDR scheme } to destroy the NPA.
(3) Amendments in ~~NPA~~ & DRT and SARFAESI Act.
(4) Gyan Sangam to discuss problems.
(5) Discussion on merger of various Banks.
(5) Lenders forum

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Merger of Banks have their advantages and disadvantages :-

Benefits -

① It will improve capital efficiency of banks and help overcome NPA.

② It will help in funding of infrastructure as small banks cannot fund.

③ It will make make monitoring easier, and adhering to Basel norms easier.

④ It will provide benefit to small banks and international recognition.

Risks

① Failure of any of the large bank will have disastrous effect on economy

② Banks have high NPA and merger might risk that.

③ It might risk the financial inclusion provided by small banks.

④ Human and technology constraints.

Thus, any merger shall be based on prudent evidences and results.

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4. Tax treaties intended to avoid double taxation have in many cases become instruments for double non-taxation. Elaborate. List the major amendments in the India-Mauritius DTAA and the advantages that are expected to accrue due to it.

दोहरे कराधान से बचाव के प्रयोजन से की गई कर संधियाँ कई मामलों में दोहरे गैर-कराधान का साधन बन गयी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। भारत-मॉरीशस DTAA में हुए प्रमुख संशोधनों और इनके कारण प्राप्त होने वाले अपेक्षित लाभों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ans Double taxation is taxation at both the countries that is at source and destination country of investment.

For example, India - Mauritius taxation at Mauritius based company investing in India, so if both country tax the investment, it is called Double taxation.

It was aimed to avoid escalating taxes and promote investment. But, However due to agreement it has become source of money laundering, tax evasion and Base erosion and profit shifting

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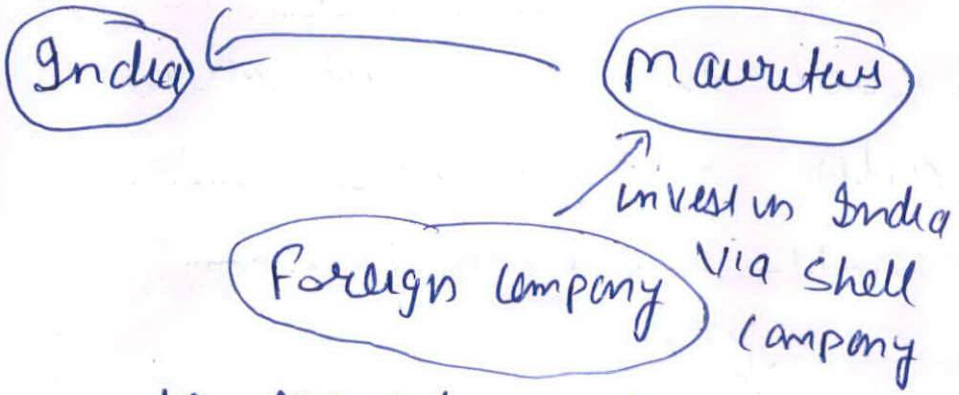
For example:- Round tripping between India - Mauritius due to DTAA.



in Mauritius due to low tax rates in Mauritius. Hence avoiding tax in India and hence causing loss of revenue due to India.

India- Mauritius made amendments in DTAA to avoid tax evasion and round tripping which granted India right to have capital gains tax on certain FII and

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transactions.

Advantages :-

(1) It will improve the revenue collection of government.
(2) It will avoid tax evasion and round tripping.
(3) Enhance credit rating of India.

However, government shall simplify tax laws, improve ease of doing business and prevent tax terrorism to avoid and curb such transactions.

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5. Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society constitutes a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in the existing police work. Discuss with examples.

उभरती ICT एवं समाज द्वारा उसके प्रयोग में एक ऐसा खतरा समाहित है जो पुलिस के वर्तमान कार्य में नई क्षमताओं और प्रथाओं के विकास और समेकन की मांग करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society as seen with rising number of users of mobile, social media constitutes wide range of threats due to anonymity and lack of attribution of perpetrators in case of cyber crime and hence there is need to develop competencies and practices to deal with this within the existing police work.

There are certain types

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of capacities to be developed to overcome the challenges.

Challenges

① lack of attribution, anymosity
② Rising users everyday
③ Balancing security and privacy, civil rights.

Solutions

① There is a need to train the police system regarding delicacy of cyber crime.
② Develop capacity to deal with it through separate cyber crime branch.
③ Timely monitoring and surve-

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-ellance

(4) Avoiding intruding into personal space of citizens

(5) Offensive capabilities to target hackers, attackers

(6) To prevent rumours, hate-mongering

(7) Issues related to Cloud Computing, cyber, theft, espionage need to be dealt with.

Thus, a generational shift is needed in police work to deal with the upcoming challenges.

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6. What are P-Notes and how do they impact the financial system in India? In this context, also highlight the recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI to deal with them.

पी-नोट्स क्या हैं और वे भारत में वित्तीय प्रणाली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सेबी द्वारा हाल ही में इनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए विनियामक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans: P-notes or Participatory notes are offshore derivative instruments used by FPO an offshore investor in India who does not have PAN card, demat account to invest in India via a third party and commonly through a foreign institutional investor.

Implications => It does not require
1) KYC norms 2) Pan card
3) Demat account of investor -
i.e. identity is hidden and has been used in -
1) Money laundering - It has been used by

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Indians ~~to~~ for money laundering and convert black money into white

Indian money Hawala in other country

P-Notes

white money

(2) It has been used by terrorist to raise money and benefit their ~~country~~ operations

(3) It promotes black money and distort markets

(4) They are short term and leaves the market volatile

(5) They are used for organised crime and terror financing

The recent SEBI guidelines made following provisions -

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(1) Making KYC (Know Your customer norms) compulsory for the P-Notes investor.

(2) Anti money laundering laws shall apply to them also.

Thus, these provisions make the P-Notes investment more stricter and help checking the misuse of P-Notes for money laundering.

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7. The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. Examine the underlying causes of this scenario and the challenges associated with it. How can the new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in meeting these concerns?
भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट उत्पादन का बढ़ता स्तर हाल के वर्षों में चिंता का विषय रहा है। इस परिदृश्य के अंतर्निहित कारणों एवं इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 इन चिंताओं का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है?

Ans: India is a 5th largest producer of e-waste substances. E-waste are those which are produced from discarding electronic equipments and have hazardous substances like Mercury, Arsenic, Barium and so on. It has been rising due to technology boom and poses severe environmental and health hazards, raising concern among various policymakers.

There have been several reasons for this.

(1) Technology boom increasing use of gadgets.

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(2) lack of proper disposal and segregation sites.

(3) No strict legal and institutional framework to deal with it.

(4) lack of awareness among citizens.

(5) lack of political will.

Challenges-

(1) lack of disposal sites and segregation facilities

(2) Huge number of population and electronics gadget users,

(3) Poor waste management infrastructure.

(4) lack of skill and municipal staff.

(5) lack of technology to discard the waste.

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The recent rules makes

(1) Extended producer responsibility → that is responsibility of producer to collect, dispose and safely discard the gadget (around 50%)

(2) It binds them to make collection centres.

(3) Penalty for violation and non-compliance

(4) Recognises role of ULBodies.

(5) Includes Mercury lamps as well in e-waste.

Thus, the rules will strengthen the capacity and create awareness among citizen regarding e-waste hazards.

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8. Terror groups, much like corporate bodies have well and truly embraced and exploited the benefits of globalisation. Discuss the statement with reference to terror financing and propaganda activities.
कॉर्पोरेट निकायों की ही भाँति आतंकवादी समूहों ने भी सही मायने में काफी हद तक वैश्वीकरण के लाभों को आत्मसात और उनका दोहन किया है। आतंकी वित्तपोषण एवं प्रचार गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans. Globalisation led to much more inter-connected world that is converted the whole world into a single village. This interconnectivity was utilised for positive gains through communications, cultural exchange, corporate bodies but had negative fallouts by misuse of this interconnectivity by terrorist groups.

Globalisation provided the terrorist group with following advantages-!

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Terrorist financing

① Increase globalisation and interconnected banks through technology led to increased flow of money for financing

② Money laundering and Havala made it money transfer easy - anywhere, anytime.

③ Increased linkage between organised crime group and terrorist financers.
For example, Money was transfered from middle east to fund 9/11 attack in U.S.

Propaganda activities.

① Globalisation help them increase their base and

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target group.

② It increased their outreach to attack people.

③ It help them recruit sympathisers.
For example: Use of social media ~~and~~ to recruit.

④ It improved their co-ordination and implementation.

⑤ It helped them carry out attacks from remote places.
example → lone wolf attacks in U.S ~~alleging~~ pleding allegiance to ISIS.

Thus, globalisation has made terrorism a pan-world phenomenon making it omnipotent and more dangerous threat.

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9. What is net-metering? Critically analyse its potential in incentivising distributed generation in India.

नेट-मीटरिंग क्या है? भारत में वितरित उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने में इसकी क्षमता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans: Net metering is a concept generally used for renewable energy in which citizen installs energy / electricity generation at his house and then if there is excess of energy sells them to government or if less then borrows from government.

For example.

Citizen
↓ installs

[Solar cell] → excess (summer) → Sells to government

[Solar cell] → deficient (winter) → buys from government.

↓

Final bill

Net of both → Net metering

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Advantages →

(1) It promotes eco friendly energy

(2) Help meet renewable energy targets.

(3) Cost-efficient and consumer can manage its bill.

(4) Reduces load for government.

(5) Help providing power to large number of people

Challenges -

(1) huge installment cost.

(2) lack of skill, technology and awareness among citizens regarding renewable energy.

(3) Risks due to unfavourable weather conditions → limited to use in summers only.

(4) Regional inequalities + difficult

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to use in hilly areas.

(I) Lack of infrastructure → grid connectivity

However, net metering is a wonderful concept and government shall provide Credit, facilities, Skills and Spread awareness to motivate Citizens to adopt this technique and help India meet our INDC and SDG committments

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10. Explain the challenges associated with predicting the monsson accurately. Can shifting to a completely dynamical model from the one used by the IMD presently help in improving the accuracy of predicting the monsoon?

मानसून के सटीक पूर्वानुमान से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या IMD द्वारा वर्तमान में प्रयोग किए जा रहे मॉडल के स्थान पर पूर्णतः गतिशील मॉडल का उपयोग मानसून के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता को बढ़ा सकता है।

Ans: Monsoon is periodic reversal of winds seen in Indian subcontinent and it has seen various change of pattern over the period of times. Hence, its prediction posses certain challenges:-

① Monsoon is a complex process and has not been explained fully till now.

② It might be a phenomenon associated with Indian subcontinent but is affected

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by climatic / weather Changes globally. Madden-Julian oscillations

example - Somalia current
Indian ocean dipole
El-Nino
Australian current

(3) Unpredictability in appearance-disapperance of El-Nino, La-Nina

(4) Global warming and climate changing increasing its unpredicatability

(5) It is influenced by human factors as well which makes it more complicated and unpredictable.

(6) lack of advance technology and to measure and predict minute changes in monsoon.

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Indian Meterological department currently used long wave radiation, weather pattern in Indian ocean, and pressure changes in Indian landmass as criteria to predict monsoon.

There is a need to shift from this model to have integrated model. Counting global changes, human factors and climate change global warming into considerations to make it more real-time predictability of monsoon.

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11. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would require to work along with the Forest Rights Act in order to achieve the aims of environment protection while also ensuring rights of the tribal people. Comment.

जनजातीय लोगों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष विधेयक को वन अधिकार अधिनियम के साथ समन्वय की आवश्यकता होगी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans. CAMPA bill provides for afforestation of land ~~for~~ in order to compensation of land diverted for non-forest use. It provides that if a forest land is diverted than a net value of that land is submitted to afforest certain amount land in compensate for that lost land.

However, the bill needs to realise that only afforestation of new land is not the solution for the deforested land as

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it involves complex features -

(1) Deforestation leads to migration of tribal people.
(2) loss of their livelihood and community area.
(3) loss of common property resource -
(4) Exploitation of people and lack of rehabilitation of people who have migrated.

Thus there is need to take into account the features of the

(1) Consent of tribal people for diversion of land
(2) Ensuring their rights

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and land if migration/diversion of land occurs.

(3) Ensuring the same resources and livelihood to these people.

(4) Ensuring their rehabilitation and prevent their exploitation

Thus, it is the imperative of government to ensure the rights of tribal people and ensure ~~Our prot~~ environmental protection as per Tribal Panchsheel policy, FR Act, 2006 and article 48A of DPSP.

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12. It has been argued that India's strained patent protection and IP administration has failed to keep pace with growing technological advances. In this context, examine the provisions of the new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, 2016. Also explain how the new policy can help boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का विकृत पेटेंट संरक्षण एवं बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार प्रशासन वस्तुतः विकसित होती तकनीकी प्रगतियों से तालमेल बैठाने में असफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, नई बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (IPR) नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही व्याख्या कीजिए कि नई नीति देश में नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती है।

Ans. India's patent policy is not in consonance with the global practices and as a result India ranks 66th in global innovation index (WIPO)

India's patent provisions ~~are~~ lacks clarity and are not innovation friendly due to several reasons-:

① To meet social objectives

② Fear of ~~over~~ flooding and lagging behind of domestic producers.

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The new Policy aims to.

(1) Strengthening legal provisions of IPR.

(2) Creating awareness regarding IPR.

(3) Boost Research and development

(4) Modernise the IPR provisions and registration

(5) It has retained compulsory licensing and evergreening of Patent laws".

Pros → It will boost and secure IPR rights
- WTO complients laws.
- TRIPS Compliant policy

Cons → (1) compulsory licencing and evergreening raises concern in mind of investor.

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(2) lack of clarity in the guidelines leaves to discretion

Thus, the policy by creating awareness and protecting IPR rights will boost innovation and entrepreneurship by safeguarding the innovation and similarly ensuring the socio economic objectives by compulsorly licensing and ever-greening of patents. Further, Start up India programme will complement the policy.

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13. Though the frequency of both droughts and floods has increased in many states of the country, the preparedness level for mitigating their impacts still has significant gaps. Discuss in the context of India.

यद्यपि सूखे और बाढ़, दोनों की आवृत्ति देश के कई राज्यों में बढ़ी है किंतु उनके प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु तैयारियों के स्तर में अभी भी एक बड़ा अंतराल विद्यमान है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans: Around half of the area of India is under the influence of drought and floods and they are increasing day by day evidently seen with recent drought in Maharashtra, U.P and floods in Chennai causing a disastrous damage to the economy due to lack of risk reduction behaviour.

Available structure & mechanism

1. NDMA Act, 2005
2. NDRF, NDDM.

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(3) Flood commission
(2) National Disaster management Plan.

Lacunae=
(1) weak institutional structure
(2) lack of Hazard and vulnerability analysis → for example - delay in declaration of droughts
(3) lack of risk reduction techniques →
For example (a) Poor urban drainage
(b) use of water intensive crops.
(c) lack of integrated water management.
(2) Flood irrigation
(4) Poor urban planning

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(4) lack of early warning System to forecast and declare floods & droughts.

(5) lack of funding and financing in risk reduction.

(6) lack of capacity building of community.

(6) Poor SOP and rescue mechanism

(7) Poor information system.

(8) Poor recovery and rehabilitation.

Hence, it is imperative for government to adopt risk reduction techniques and finance risk reduction on lines of "Sendai framework" to build back better and disaster risk reduction.

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14. In view of the high levels of inequality in India, it is imperative to not only broaden access to education and health but also financial services. Discuss. Also highlight the efforts made by the government in recent times to address inequality by promoting financial inclusion.

भारत में असमानता के उच्च स्तरों को देखते हुए न केवल शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य बल्कि वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच को भी विस्तृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देकर असमानता को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans Financial inclusion forms the key for inclusive growth. It includes including the citizens for better financial services and hence education, health along with financial inclusion forms essential component of good governance.

Education empowers the citizens and increases their options ~~and~~ for better life. Similarly health increases their productivity and accessibl

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-ity: Financial inclusion however, increases -

(1) Affordability of citizen for various services - employment -
(2) It improves accessibility and
(3) Provides him autonomy and decision making
(4) Provides him with better supply of government services; thus empowering him -
(5) widen scope of employment, education, health -
(6) Reduces inequality, and improves social status.

For example: Credit mechanism to farmer - improves his produc-tivity, social status, empowering

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hum

The steps taken by government

(1) Jan Dhan Yojana - financial inclusion
(2) JAM trinity → targeting →
(3) MUDRA Bank → loan for MSME.
(4) PSL to weaker section
(5) SIDBI + SMILE to provide funds for industries
(6) Stand up India and Startup India.

Thus, these schemes have increased financial inclusion (Jan Dhan → 20 crore accounts), empowering citizens & their welfare.

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15. Examine the need for indigenization of the defence industry in India. While highlighting its challenges, analyse how the new Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) and relaxations in FDI norms can address these challenges.
भारत में रक्षा उद्योगों के स्वदेशीकरण की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसकी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि नई रक्षा खरीद नीति (डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी-DPP) एवं FDI मानदंडों में दी गयी छूटें इन चुनौतियों को किस प्रकार संबोधित कर सकती हैं।

Ans: India is the largest defence importer in the world.

Indegenisation of defence industry is the need of the hour as-

(1) It will reduce India's dependence on other countries

(2) It will boost India's bargaining power in international forum.

(3) It will reduce current account deficit

(4) It will give boost to "Make in India" and creat employment

(5) With increasing security challenges, ~~and~~ indigenisation is essential as import undermines our sovereignity and independent

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decision making.

Recently, announced DPP-2016, made following changes-

1) "Indigenously Designed Developed and manufactured was given highest priority for procurement

Indigenously designed Developed manufactured (40% indigenous product)

not designed and developed but manufactured (60% indigenous product.

2) Raised bar of 30% in "Buy" category to 40%.

3 Government assistance to "Make in India"

FDI → allowed 100% FDI in defence to promote "Make in India"

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Challenges → (1) lack of technology and skills.
(2) lack of funding.
(3) lack of private partners
(4) lack of enabling environment.

Thus, the new changes in DPP and FDI will help promoting private, foreign investment and technology transfer and will ensure market to the manufactures. hence giving boost to defence sector and "make in India". Recent example of Brahmos, Rafale deal are step in positive direction.

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16. Digital technologies have the potential to dramatically transform higher education. Giving a special emphasis to MOOCs, analyse the statement in the context of India.
डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में उच्च शिक्षा को नाटकीय ढंग से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। MOOCs पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 16. India has under-developed higher education sector with low spending, lack of quality teachers, poor standard curriculum and lack of research and development. Digital technologies can overcome these problems related to higher education sector through improving accessibility, affordability and quality of education.

Massive open online courses - SWAYAM, etc. as started by government has huge potential to transform the sector via

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① It will improve accessibility
→ anytime, anywhere education material

② Affordability → As they are free of costs, so it will be available to all.

③ Quality → Since lack of standard courses are strong impedient to higher education, MOOC will standardize the syllabus and improve quality.

④ It will help in dealing with resource and faculty crunch.

⑤ It will provide best international practices of world to the students

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(b) It will be helpful for students of marginalised section, rural, and North east,

Challenges → (1) Lack of Digital penetration
(2) lack of awareness.

However, with programs like Digital India and massive awareness campaign MOOC will help us in achieving our goals of education for all as enshrined in our Directive principles and sustainable Development goals.

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17. The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 would help in building a more modern, safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry while also boosting regional connectivity and tourism. Discuss.

नागरिक उड्डयन नीति, 2016 अधिक आधुनिक, सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और संधारणीय विमानन उद्योग को विकसित करने में सहयोग करेगी और साथ ही क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans7. India's Civil Aviation Sector is ranked 10th in the world. But looking at geographical location and its multiplier effect of 3.25 in output and 6.1 in employment; the recent Civil aviation policy aims to harness this potential and aims at overhaul of the sector ~~and~~ promoting tourism and connectivity.

Salient features of scheme-

It aims to increase flights to 30 Crore by 2022

(1) It come up with regional connectivity scheme through low cap fares, tax incentives

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and land availability

(2) It has dropped 5/20 rule to 0/20 rule.

(3) "Open skies" agreement with ~~to~~ SAARC and countries beyond 5,000 km.

(4) Incentives on Maintenance, Repair (MRO) and overhaul to decrease import and boost in India

(5) Skill development and professional training.

Implications -

(1) Through RCS it will boost connectivity and tourism to under-served and non-served areas.

(2) 0/20 rule will promote competition and new entry,

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thus providing better services

(3) MRO incentives will boost the sector and provide employment.

(4) Open skies agreement will help adhering to international standards.

(5) Skill development will boost safety and service quality

However, there are certain challenges of viability gap funding, state support and lack of structural reforms but it is a progressive step and will help boost highly untapped aviation sector. Further, Government shall keep going with structural reforms, FDI and promote competition.

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18. What is the significance of start-ups for Indian economy? Critically analyse the provisions of "Start-up India" program and the challenges that lie ahead in its effective implementation.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए स्टार्ट-अप्स का महत्व क्या है? 'स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के उपबंधों एवं इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans 18. "Start ups" are very essential for the economic growth of the country. They have certain advantages -

(1) They create employment - "Job creater than Job seeker"

(2) They will help in economic development.

(3) They promote innovation in the country.

(4) They will help in sustainable development -

(5) They will help in moving from agri-cultural - non- agricultur occupation.

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Start-up India programme has following features.

1. Tax benefits to startups
2. Easy compliance window
3. No labour inspection
4. Fund of 10,000 crore.
5. Enabling environment.

Pros → It will boost the start-up culture and provide benefits accrued by start ups.

Cons → 1. Formation of Interministerial body under DIPP makes government intervention
2. Incubator has bureaucratic presence.
3. lack of clarities on various laws.
4. No provisions for tax benefits for Angel investor

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challenges -

1. Low funding
2. lack of angel investor
3. lack of clarity on tax regulations
4. "Most start up in tech sector", less in other sector.
5. IPR issues
6. lack of R&D.

However, start up India is progressive step to boost innovation and entrepreneurship in country and with steps like GST, IPR policy and incentivising angel investors, it will help us in achieving our goal of "Sarvah Bhavantu Sukinah" - that is happiness for all.

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19. What do you understand by methanol economy? Discuss its environmental and economic advantages. How does methanol compare with other new generational fuels such as ethanol and hydrogen?
मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक लाभों की चर्चा कीजिए। नई पीढ़ी के अन्य ईंधनों यथा इथेनॉल और हाइड्रोजन से मेथनॉल की तुलना कीजिए।

Ans: Methanol economy is one in which methanol is main source of fuel, energy and storage replacing fossil fuels.

Advantages

Environmental -

(1) It leaves no smoke and fog.

(2) It does not emit black soot and hence low air pollution

(3) It has no global warming potential. ~~and~~

(4) ~~It is~~

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Economic

(1) It will reduce dependence on fossil fuels and petroleum

(2) It is cheap and cost effective

(3) It can be generated from waste as well.

Methanol v/s H_2, ethanol

(1) It can be easily stored and does not require special storage.

(2) It can be easily produced and cheap.

(3) It can be easily transported and safe to transport

(4) It has less environment and pollution potential

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Thus, methanol is Co-friendly fuel and cost-effective as well and can be seen as "hope" for sustainable development.

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20. Differentiating between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality, explain why it is argued by many that these technologies are not just about gaming but can change our lives.

आग्मेन्टड रियलिटी और वर्चुअल **रियलिटी** (संवर्धित वास्तविकता और आभासी वास्तविकता) के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि अनेक व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि ये प्रोद्यौगिकियाँ केवल गेमिंग के लिए हीं नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारे जीवन को परिवर्तित कर सकती हैं।

Ans 20-

Augmented Reality → It is the form in which objects are augmented on the real world environment. ie supplemented on physical environment.
For example → Pokemon go game.

Virtual Reality → It is simulated or computer generated reality in which reality is generated similar to the reality through means of technology.
For example → Video games,

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These technology have potential beyond games and can change our lives in various sector -

(1) Health → Through concept like telemedicine and robotic medicine they can improve health care delivery and innovation in health care quality.

(2) Disaster management - Through augmented reality it will be easier to identify people at disaster risk sites and thus their rescue.

(3) Education → Through distance learning they can help in long distance

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transfer of skills.

(4) online customer services + easy delivery of services.

(5) enhances customer choice, ease and access → online shopping and trying products online. (virtual reality)

(6) It will provide education and motivation to students with greater understanding

eg → SAKAAR app of ISRO which provides about mars mission etc.

Thus, these technology have the potential to transfer in the lives of human in a great way..